Scott. H.27. 40 Adv. 20-12-38

Development (1939) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No. 1220

Dated 10-5-1939

[Despatch Abstract.]

Forests - South Kanara - Cashewnut plantations - Formation - Approved - Special staff - Sanctioned.

F

Forest **DEPARTMENT.**

Received 19 JUL 1938 . *Registered* 18741 19 .

Subject. 4798

Plantations - Cashewnuts - Formation of, by the Forest Department.

Enclosures.
No.
Spare copies

RefceNo. 5658/38-E

Station Chepauk, Madras, *Dated the* 15th July 1938.

From (Name) C.C.Wilson Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Chief Conservator of Forests.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

DEVELOPMENT Department.

Sir,

PBS-45-1-38

I have much pleasure in submitting herewith, for the approval of Government, a scheme for planting Cashewnut trees on a large scale in South Mangalore Forest division. The scheme was prepared by Mr.R.S.Browne, when he was District Forest Officer, Mangalore South; it is necessary to submit it for Government sanction as the proposals are to make the plantations in unreserves, where there is at present practically no tree growth, and which are of little or no use for any other purpose.

2. The proposals involve planting 1,000 acres of

useless land in the unreserves with Cashew, at a cost of Rs.3 an acre, which plantation is expected, when mature, to yield a net revenue of over a lakh of rupees.

3. The proposal to make the plantations in the unreserves, instead of in the reserved forest, is on account of the fact that it is cheaper to plant land on which there is no growth, since the expense of felling the standing trees is avoided, and further, to fell forest that is at present unsaleable, but which may in the near future be required for supplies of fuel, is not economical.

4. There are very large areas of unreserved land in Mangalore South which carry no tree growth and very little grazing; if these areas are planted up with Cashew the soil will be enriched by the leaf fall; dry leaf manure and dead fuel will become available for free collection by the local inhabitants; an appreciable amount of employment will be given to the surrounding population; land that is at present denuded of forest growth and, in many places, of top soil, will be covered with excellent forest; and, at the same time, Government will reap a rich harvest in the form of revenue.

5. The scheme is an excellent one and I recommend that it be accepted and put into operation without delay; there would be no difficulty in planting up 250 acres every year and if this is done the work will be completed by the end of 1942.

6. The Conservator of Forests, a copy of whose letters are enclosed, strongly supports the scheme, though the Collector does not seem enthusiastic. I do not, however, think that the latter has quite appreciated the intention. He especially lays stress on the fact that Government is not considering making assignments of large blocks of land to individuals in the near future; but this does not seem to me to affect the matter. If the Government plantations prove a success, they will serve

as an example to the local ryots, and if each of them is allotted even as small an area as 5 acres for similar planting, it will serve as an excellent cottage industry for the less prosperous people of South Kanara.

7. I have marked with red pencil the more important points in the scheme, to which I would invite the special attention of Government.

8. There is no necessity to approach Government for a further allotment of funds for this scheme, as the cost is so small that it will be possible to meet the necessary expenditure from the allotment already made.

8/7/38

for Chief Conservator.

Enc:-

18-7-38

DKS/16.7.

18/7

Copy of letter from the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund circle to the Chief Conservator of Forests Madras Ref.No.T.381/38 dated 22nd June 1938.

--

I submit, with warm support, a scheme drawn up by the District Forest Officer, Mangalore South for planting Cashew Nut in 1000 acres unreserves of S.Kanara. If you approve it I request that the sanction of Government may be sought for its introduction.

2. I have sent a copy of the scheme to the Collector of South Kanara for his remarks which will be submitted to you on receipt.

3. A copy of the District Forest officer's covering letter is enclosed.

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Copy of letter from the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund circle to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras Ref.No.T.381/38 dated 6th July 1938.

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In continuation of this office Ref.No.T.381/38, dated 22-6-1938, I submit herewith copy of remarks of the Collector of South Kanara on the scheme.

Mr.Browne's scheme is well worth going on with on its own merits as a departmental enterprise, quite apart from its demonstrative value and the future policy of Government regarding assignments. I therefore do not agree with the Collector that it is unnecessary at present to go further with the matter.

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Copy of letter L-Dis C.No.A.5 3946/38, dated 1st July 1938, from the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore, to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle.

--

The scheme is intended, I understand from paragraph 11 of Mr.Browne's Report, to show the way to the ryot in respect of the methods of profitable cashew cultivation on a large scale. In the first instance I do not agree with Mr.Brown that the cultivation of cashew is as fugitive as he says it is. There are no cultivation accounts in respect of cashew cultivation, but my information is that the cultivation of cashew has largely extended during recent years, and especially during the last ten years.

2. You probably are aware of the fact that the Government have stopped the assignment of land of extents over five acres to any one individual. They are engaged in considering the policy to be adopted in respect of future assignments, especially on a large scale, and I venture to think that when the policy is finally settled it would not be improbable that assignments on any large scale would be definitely stopped. Mr.Brown's Scheme, therefore, need be examined only after the Government lays down its policy and if there is any chance hereafter of private individuals getting large extents of lands on assignment. That being my view, I believe it is unnecessary at the present moment to go into the further details of the Scheme.

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SCHEME

FOR CULTIVATION OF THE CASUEN TREE

IN MANGALORE SOUTH DIVISION.

Prepared by

R. S. BROWN, Esquire, I.F.S.,
District Forest Officer,
Mangalore South.

Mangalore,
29th May, 1938.

SCHEME

FOR CULTIVATION OF THE CASHEW TREE

IN MANGALORE SOUTH DIVISION.

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Scheme for cultivation of the Cashew Tree In Mangalore South Division.

PART 1

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE SCHEME.

1. Introduction.

Anacardium occidentale (the Cashew tree) is a native of South America, and was introduced into India, probably about the sixteenth century, by the Portuguese, who also introduced it into Africa and elsewhere. Though the nut has been locally known, and eaten, for several centuries, is is only of recent years that it has become of real commercial importance. The gross value of the Cashew nuts now annually exported from India is in the neighbourhood of Rs 1,00,00,000 (one crore of rupees). The bulk of the trade is with America, though Europe, South Africa, Australia and other countries are taking --- increasing quantities.

2. Distribution of the Cashew tree in India.

The tree is found in many parts of the plains of India, but it seems to thrive best along the West Coast of Southern India from Travancore in the South, to the northern limit of the country known as " the Konkan" in Bombay Presidency, and most of the exports are from trees grown in this region, and from "foreign" nuts prepared for the market on this Coast. Bombay (including Goa) probably contributes about one quarter of the exports, and the Madras Presidency (with the Travancore and Cochin States) the remaining three- fourths. It is thus seen that the industry is a very important one in the province of Madras.

3) Supply and demand.

Practically no attempts have, as yet, been made to cultivate the Cashew in plantations on a commercial scale. It is grown here and there, casually, in gardens, round dwelling houses, as hedge trees, along roads, and is found scattered in waste lands where its origin is probably accidental. During the last four years, the demand for nuts has increased by approximately 25 per cent ---- annually, and there is no indication, as yet, that " saturation point" is approaching. The factories on the West Coast, which prepare the nuts for the market (as well as bye-products, which will be mentioned later) are unable to get anything like as much as they require, in India, and they actually import large quantities of raw nuts from the east coast of Africa, and export the finished products after preparation. It will thus be seen that even when the supply of raw nuts from all sources is equal to the demand, India can still further increase her supplies by capturing the trade now enjoyed by African suppliers, which, in view of accessibility, could be done without resort to a protective tariff, or any such artificial and unpleasant assistance.

4) Utilization of the products of the Cashew tree

a) The nuts.

At the present time, the edible kernels of the nuts are the most important product. After preparation by a few simple factory processes, the kernels are ready for use. They are mostly eaten as "salted nuts", but are also used in confectionery, (in the way almonds are used) and for other similar purposes.

(b) "Shell oil"

The raw nut is "roasted", to facilitate --- extraction of the kernel. In the process, a thick, black oil is exuded from the shell. This has been used, locally, for many years, as a preservative of wood, expecially in country boats, since it makes them more watertight, as well as preserving the timber against insect and fungal attack. But of recent years the "shell oil" has been exported in increasing quantities, to Europe and America, for use in the preparation of varnishes, insulating coatings, etc. It is also used locally, to some extent, in the --- treatment of leprosy.

(c) The "Cashew Apple".

The nut is the fruit proper, but as it ripens, its fruit stalk swells into what is known as the "Cashew apple" which resembles a small pear, both in shape and size. The "apple" is soft, pulpy, and very juicy, and is edible, though it has little value for its eating properties, since its flavour is peculiar. It yields a good variety of arrack, on distillation, and could be used for manufacturing power alchol on a large commercial scale, if exempted from the taxation imposed on petrol. (Since the local manufacture of spirit would be more costly than oil-boring, plus sea transport, alcohol from Cashew could not compete with petrol, if similarly taxed).

d) Timber.

The wood of the Cashew tree is not of superior quality, but it provides a cheap timber.

e) Fuel.

The wood gives a good fuel, and can be made into charcoal. The dry husk of the nut, however is the product which is at present used for fuel on a very large scale. It has great heating properties,

and is now used to the exclusion of other fuel in the Cashew nut factories, and to a large extent in other factories (e.g tile factories) in and near the coastal towns where the nuts are prepared. It is unsuitable for domestic use owing to its offensive smell.

(f) Dry leaves.

The dry fallen leaves make excellent manure for wet cultivation.

5. Value of the raw nut.

The price paid by the factories for the raw nuts depends largely on the supply available, and varies between about Rs 2-4-0 and Rs 4-0-0 per "mura" of 63 lbs. The cultivator in South Kanara considers that the average annual yield of nuts from a full grown Cashew tree is worth about Rs 2/-.

6. Soil requirements.

The Cashew tree is most accomodating as regards soil. While the biggest trees are found on deep soil, the best fruit bearers, both as regards quantity and quality of the nuts, appear to grow on the shallow laterite of the plains of South Kanara. The tree is found to thrive and yield good crops of nuts on waste land where, with an annual rain fall of 120 to 200 inches, the soil has been so eroded, under wasteful methods of cultivation, following the destruction of the original forest, that little remains but the bare rock. There are several hundred square miles in the South Kanara district, at present unproductive, where, as far as can be judged, the Cashew tree will succeed, if introduced. The areas referred to are mainly those unreserves within 15 or 20 miles of the sea-board which have been so ill treated in the past as to contain practically no forest growth, and which now provide nothing

inferior grazing, for which purpose they are far more than sufficient, in view of their vast extent.

7. Habit and rate of growth.

The Cashew tree branches low, and has a --- spreading crown. A big specimen has a crown spread of as much as 35 feet in diameter. The average crown diameter of mature trees is about 18 to 25 feet. The tree grows fast. It commences to bear fruit at the early age of 3 or 4 years, and is in full bearing in about 8 to 10 years from planting. Its length of useful life is not known, but it is probably not less than 30 years, and may well be much longer. The bulk of the fruit ripens between March and May, though there is usually a small "second crop" later.

8. Method of cultivation.

The tree is extremely easy to grow. If only ripe nuts are sown, almost every one germinates. All one has to do is to loosen the soil to a depth of a few inches, and sow one or two seeds (or nuts) wherever a tree is wanted. The outer shell of the seed has a most unpleasant taste, so until the shell has burst, in the course of germination, the seed is protected from animals. After germination, however, the cotyledons are attractive to porcupines, rats, and wild ~~xx~~ pig, and one must be prepared to sow -- fresh seed to replace failures from these causes. Quicker initial growth can be got by digging deeper pits, though this is not necessary. Although the tree, ultimately, is a surface feeder, with very -- shallow roots, it is characterised, in its very early stages, by the quick development of a tap root. This is why direct sowing is the method of cultivation. Planting of seedlings is unsuitable owing to the risk of injury to the long, tender tap root.

9. Present conditions of cultivation and harvesting.

As already stated, the Indian Cashew-nut is

grown in the most casual manner. Most cultivators in South Kanara have a few trees. Nobody has a lot. The tree is common in Government unassessed lands (unreserves, pórambokes &c) and to a lesser extent in the poorer Reserved Forests, but the distribution is very scattered. Where any child can earn an anna for collecting a hundred nuts, it is obvious that the owners of the trees which grow in this haphazard manner can derive little benefit from them. This applies both to private land as and to Government land. The Cashew nut is included as an item in the Minor produce "farms" (in Reserved Forest and --- unreserve) which are leased out annually by the Forest Department. But owing to the scattered distribution of the trees, the minor produce lessees are unable to safeguard their rights to this product, and can --- collect only a very small proportion of the annual crop of nuts. At the present time, only two classes of people in Madras enjoy the rich harvest in Cashew nuts. These are the enterprising"collectors", who buy nuts here and there, by the hundred, and the factory owners to whom these collectors sell them, by the bag, or larger quantity. It must also be mentioned, however, that the factories provide employment to many thousands of labourers (mostly females) and they employ them practically throughout the year, since the imports of African nuts keep the factories working at the time of year when the Indian nut is not available.

10. Financial prospects of large scale cultivation.

In order to protect the crop from theft, it appears to be essential to cultivate the Cashew tree in concentrated plantations of sufficient size to make their protection an economic proposition. A further argument in favour of concentration is the possibility of the future utilization of the

"apple". Transport of the apple would be costly, owing to its weight, and difficult, owing to its soft, --- pulpy nature. For this reason it would be desirable to grow the tree in blocks of such size that each could fully supply a distilling plant for making power alcohol. (A closely associated group of smaller blocks would achieve the same object, provided each sub- unit were large enough to make its protection economical). The habit of growth of the tree indicates an espacement which would give about 100 trees per acre. Accepting the local estimate of gross value as Rs 2/- per tree per annum, this would mean an annual gross revenue of Rs 200/- per acre per annum when in full bearing. The cost of raising plantations in waste land (which requires no jungle clearing) would be extremely low. Watching the plantations during the fruiting season would cost little, if the blocks were of sufficient size. Collection of nuts, too, would be quite inexpensive, even under careful supervision. Allowing for interest on capital, upkeep of plantations, cost of collection and marketting, and a possible drop in future prices, it would appear that the figure of Rs 100/- would be a safe estimate of the net annual profit per acre, provided the tree can be successfully grown in large, concentrated groups. If it can, the financial prospects of large scale plantations are extremely bright. In 1931 the writer of this report raised a small plantation of Cashew in the Nilambur Division - the first to be raised by the Madras Forest Department, as far as he knows. This plantation is now bearing profitable crops, and probably has --- already paid off its cost of formation. He has heard of a fairly large private plantation in Travancore which is said to be doing well. But the success of concentrated planting appears to be still a matter

for trial. The scattered distribution of the Cashew tree may not be due to mere chance. There may be a reason for it. There may be a danger of insect or fungus attack, in large concentrated groups; or --- concentrations of the trees may have some toxic effect on the soil.

11. Justification for cultivation by Government.

It is not the ~~xxx~~ policy of Government to interfere with private enterprise. It is, however, the duty of Government to show the way. The facts, as regards the large, and increasing Cashew nut industry, are that the demand far exceeds the supply; that private cultivators are not making any serious attempts to supply the demand; that the prospects of large-scale planting have still to be proved by experiment; and finally, that the bulk of the land which can be most suitably used for Cashew cultivation is in Government ownership. The result of successful cultivation by Government would be far-reaching. There would be a demand for assignment of large tracts of land which are at present unproductive. The cultivation of these tracts would increase the prosperity of the ryot, not only by giving him a new marketable crop, but also in providing excellent manure for his wet -- cultivation, which, in the coastal tracts, is now difficult to obtain. There would be an increase in lucrative employment for the cooly class, both in the country, where the raw material is grown and handled, and in the towns, where the factories turn out the finished products. The increase in the export trade of the province would benefit many people - not -- excluding the Government itself. As regards --- production of power alcohol, this is a matter for --- Government to consider in the future. But in the --- event of another major emergency such as the Great War, the ability of Madras to produce all its own ----

requirements of this commodity, without outside aid, would be an asset of the very greatest importance.

P A R T II

THE SCHEME

12. Selection of land for Cashew cultivation in Mangalore South.

When the writer of this report became aware of the failure of private enterprise to supply the large and growing Cashew nut industry in South Kanara, he suggested to the Conservator of Forests, Cotacamund Circle, in January, 1938, that Government should make a start by planting 1,000 acres in the Mangalore South Division during the next 4 years. The Conservator agreed that such a course is desirable, ordered the preparation of a scheme, and permitted planting to be commenced in 1938. At that time, it was proposed to cultivate the Cashew in suitable blocks of --- Reserved Forest. But further investigation shows that the existing Forest Reserves are not the most suitable places for this undertaking. The Cashew tree is ideally suited for rehabilitating waste land. It can be raised much more cheaply on waste land than on land where jungle has to be cleared. And, of course, jungle clearance involves a sacrifice of the existing growth, without the absolute certainty that the -- Cashew will ultimately be more profitable than the natural forest it replaces (see paragraph 10). -- Considerable extents of waste land in Reserved Forest proved difficult to find. Where found, they were either somewhat remote, for purposes of communication and ultimate extraction of the produce, or else they supported a crop of grass which was valued, by holders of grazing permits, as being the only --- abundant grazing available in the vicinity of their houses. Such large grassy areas were then ruled out,

and a search was made, in suitably situated localities, for blocks of Reserved Forest of a poor type, where the present growth can be profitably worked for fuel, and where clearing and planting can be cheaply ---- undertaken by means of the "kumri" method of ----- cultivation, as used in raising Teak plantations. Only one such block has been found. Its extent is about 250 acres, and it is situated in the Karadka Reserve about 14 miles from Kasaragode. In these circumstances, the matter of selection of blocks has to be reconsidered, and it is now proposed that suitable areas be selected in unreserves. This appears to require the sanction of Government. When obtained, it will be necessary to select a block, or blocks, carefully, and the following suggestions are made for the assistance of the officer who has to make the choice of area:-

a) The area should be in Kasaragod Taluk, since factory experience shows that this Taluk supplies the best nuts.

b) The total extent, after excluding bare rock outcrops, should be approximately 1000 acres. If this extent can be found in a single block, so much the better. But this is likely to involve some encroachment on necessary grazing ground, so the area may be made up of several blocks of not less than 200 acres each. None of the group of blocks should be more than 2 miles distant from a central point.

c) The area should be real "waste" land i.e ---- without tree growth in any appreciable quantity. It should be within about 15 miles of the coast, and within reasonable reach of the main road, Mangalore - Panemangalore - Vittal- Kasaragode.

d) No block or blocks should be chosen where they are the only grazing grounds of villages within a ---- reasonable distance of their homes. Grumbles from those who enjoy free grazing, in unreserves, at their

very doors, may be anticipated, when they are asked to take their cattle to graze a ~~further~~ mile or two farther afield, ~~distant~~, in order to avoid the plantations. Such complaints may be disregarded, since the inconvenience will be slight, and it will be compensated, many times over, by the availability of good dry leaf for manure, from the plantations, in localities where leaf for manure is now scarce or completely lacking. And there will be other advantages, too, by way of supply of dead fuel, by provision of employment in the plantations, etc.

c) There should be drinking water available within reasonable reach of the blocks chosen for planting.

The block of blocks chosen may remain as -- unreserve, provided the Collector notifies the -- necessary regulations to ensure their protection, under Section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. But protection would be both simpler, and better, if the land is notified under ~~either section here~~ Section 16 ~~of the Indian Enactment~~.

See Proceedings ... para 5 ... p52 ante

13. Subsidiary plantations in Reserved Forest.

During the past few years, small areas (up to 10 or 15 acres) have been sown with Cashew in fuel coupes of Mangalore South. In the current year (1938) 3 further areas, totalling 45 acres are being --- similarly treated. Such areas are too small to be economic units, but being in localities frequently patrolled by the staff, they will enjoy a certain amount of immunity from theft and will increase the value of the minor produce leases. They will also be useful for comparison with the large scale operations which are the main object of this scheme, and they may therefore be considered as a supplement to the scheme. Of the area of about 250 acres tentatively selected in Karadka Reserved Forest (see para 12) an attempt is being made to lease 100 acres in --- 1938-1939, as a fuel coupe. If fuel working succeeds, this area will also be cultivated with Cashew in

p29 ante

1939, after clearing and burning, under the general -- provisions of this scheme, the only difference being that the regeneration will be in conjunction with kumri cultivation as practised in Teak plantations.

14. Raising species subsidiary to the Cashew.

While it seems likely that the Cashew ---- plantations will be highly profitable, and the --- possibility of their being so poor as to involve loss of capital is remote in the extreme, it is proposed to leave nothing to chance. With this end in view, valuable timber species will be raised in mixture with the Cashew. The species chosen for this --- purpose are Swetenia macrophylla (the broad leaved Mahogany) and Artocarpus hirsuta, locally known as Hebbalsu, or Aini. Provided the Cashew is a success, the subsidiary species will be a secondary consideration. If interfering with the Cashew they will be cut out. But in the unlikely event of the Cashew proving unprofitable, the subsidiary species will be favoured. Most of the soil which is --- likely to be selected for the Cashew plantations will be shallow. This also suits Mahogany. In patches of deeper soil, the Artocarpus should be chosen as the subsidiary species.

15. Method of formation of plantations.

Neither clearing nor burning will be ---- required, except in the subsidiary areas of Reserved Forest mentioned in paragraph 13. The areas to be regenerated will be aligned and staked by the first week of May. The espacement for sowing Cashew will be 20 feet by 20 feet. The subsidiary species --- (i.e Mahogany and Artocarpus hirsuta) will be grown in quincunx formation with the Cashew, so their espacement will also be 20 ft by 20 ft. Only the best Cashew seed will be sown. In the South Kanara District, the best nuts come from Kasaragode Taluk.

Seedswill be collected only from trees which are known to yield heavy crops, and they must be fully ripe when collected. Two Cashew seeds will be sown at each stake,after working the soil to a depth of about 6 inches. The seeds will be lightly covered with earth. If there are good showers in the second half of May. this will probably be the best time for sowing. Otherwise the work should be done as soon as the monsoon sets in. General germination may be expected within a fortnight. Thereafter, the area under regeneration will be inspected continually, line by line, during the monsoon, and a fresh seed sown at each stake where there is no germination, or where the seedling is damaged, dead or dying. It is most important to get a seedling successfully established at every stake in the first year. No necessity is anticipated for weeding the Cashew seedlings. Mahogany is best raised by planting year-old nursery seedlings, early in the monsoon, after nipping off most of the leaves, so as to reduce transpiration while the seedling is settling down. (The method of planting such Mahogany seedlings is well known in Kasaragod Range.) Artocarpus hirsuta will be planted as year-old or two-year-old stumps, in crowbar holes. There is unlikely to be much weed growth in the class of area proposed for planting, but some light knife weeding for Mahogany and Artocarpus may be found desirable in the first year. The matter of weeding is left to the discretion of the District Forest Officer. But in the case of Cashew it has been found that the existence of a bush close to the seedling is an advantage, so bushes should not be cut, under such conditions.

16. Second year tending.

Casualties,if any, should be replaced, by the methods prescribed for the year of formation of the plantations. No appreciable weeding is anticipated.

But anything which is necessary should be done. --- Where there are two Cashew seedlings at any stake, the better one should be retained, and the other cut out.

17. Nurseries.

It will be necessary to raise nurseries of --- Mahogany and Artocarpus hirsuta a year in advance of the year of planting. The present nursery practice in Kasaragod Range is suitable, and should be --- followed.

18. Exclusion of cattle.

Cattle must be kept out of the plantations. Fencing is not necessary, but effective patrolling is essential.

19. Period of regeneration.

It is desirable to regenerate the proposed main area of 1,000 acres as quickly as possible. It is therefore prescribed that not less than 250 acres be taken up each year, and more should be done if practicable. There is no need to wait for --- completion of reservation formalities, and the regeneration work should be commenced in 1939. Since there will not be time to raise year-old seedlings of Mahogany and Artocarpus for stumping in 1939, the introduction of these species in the first regeneration area may be undertaken in 1939/1940, when the Cashew will be one year old.

20. Special staff.

One whole time Forester will be required --- during the regeneration season, i.e for three --- months in each year, during the years of formation of the plantations. For adequate protection at all times, a Forest Guard and a watcher are considered to be the minimum by way of special staff. In course of time, should the right to collect the Cashew nuts be leased out, no special staff is

likely to be required, since the lessee will attend to protection.

21. Collection and disposal of the produce.

The method of collection and disposal of the -- produce of the Cashew plantations will be decided when they come into bearing. Light crops of nuts must be expected in the fourth, or possibly even in the third year, after the year of introduction.

22. Collection of manure leaf.

When the Cashew plantations are old enough to make it worth while, the villagers should be permitted to collect the dead fallen leaves for manure. But they cannot be allowed in the plantations during the fruiting season. And any abuse of the manure leaf concession must be punished suitably. If necessary, the concession may be temporarily suspended.

23. Collection of fuel.

In course of time, dead fallen branch wood will be available for fuel, and the villagers should be --- allowed to remove it, free of charge, under the usual conditions.

24. Control of prescriptions of the scheme.

When the working plan of the Mangalore South Division is revised about the year 1940, this scheme will be brought under its provisions, and the necessary working plan control forms will be prescribed. Until then, all information regarding the formation and -- development of the plantations will be carefully --- recorded in a plantation journal, and complete and accurate statements of all items of expenditure will be incorporated therein.

25. Capital cost of the plantations.

At the proposed espacement of 20 ft by 20 feet there should be 109 Cashew trees and 109 trees of the subsidiary species per acre. The espacement in common use in planting forest trees is 6 ft by 6 ft,

or 1210 per acre. The wide espacement proposed for -- Cashew, together with the simple nature of the ---- operations required, make the work of formation --- extremely cheap. The capital cost is estimated to be only Rs 3/- per acre, as shown below. And it will be noted that one rupee per acre is debitable to the - subsidiary species.

1) Survey and charges incidental to reservation of 1000 acres of unreserve. Rs 200/-

2) Cost of formation and tending of Cashew, as follows:-

	Rs A P
Aligning and staking	0--2-0 per acre
Cost of seed	0--3-0 ,,
Sowing	0--2-0 ,,
Subsequent tending	0--2-0 ,,
Contingencies such as survey of annual areas, constructing temporary sheds, and all unforeseen items	0--7-0 ,,
Total	1--0--0

1000 acres at Re 1/- per acre 1,000

3) Cost of formation and tending of subsidiary species as follows :

Aligning and staking	0--2--0 per acre
Cost of seed and nurseries.	0--6--0 ,,
Stump planting	0--3--0 ,,
Subsequent tending	0--3--0 ,,
Contingencies	0--2--0 ,,
Total	1--0--0

1,000 acres - Rs 1/- per acre 1,000

4) Extra staff

One Forester, for 3 months each year for 4 years, at -- Rs 40/- per month - Rs 480/- or 500

Total 2,700 or
Rs 3,000 (i.e Rs 3/- per acre)

26. Recurring annual charges.

The recurring annual charges on upkeep of 1000 acres of Cashew plantations is estimated at Rs 500/-,

or eight annas per acre, as follows:-

1) Staff.

1. Forest Guard on Rs 15/- and 1 watcher on Rs 12/- per mensem	Rs 204/-
2) Interest on capital of Rs 3000/- at 3½%	105
3) Annual upkeep of plantations ---	191
Total Rs	500/-

27. Financial forecast.

For purposes of calculation of the yield, the number of fruit-bearing cashew trees is taken as 100 per acre. It takes about eight years for the Cashew to come into full average bearing. After deducting the cost of harvesting and marketting the crop, it is estimated that each tree will yield a net annual return of not less than Rs 1½, which amounts to Rs 150/- per acre, or Rs 1,50,000 for the whole area of 1,000 acres. Against such an annual return, the annual charges of Rs 500/- are scarcely worth --- considering. However, to cover the possibility of a future drop in value of the products, the net annual profit, after deducting all charges (including -- interest on capital) may be estimated as low as Re 1/- per tree, or one lakh of rupees. for the proposed plantation of 1,000 acres. This, of course, is on the assumption that success is obtained in growing Cashew in large, concentrated groups(see paragraph 10). It should be pointed out that while full crops cannot be expected until the trees are eight years old, a light crop is anticipated in the fourth year, the capital cost of each annual regeneration area should be wiped out in its fifth year, and thereafter there should be an increasing annual profit, until full crops are regularly borne. No account is taken of the subsidiary species, since they may have to be eliminated in favour of the cashew, if the latter ~~is~~

is uniformly successful. But in the most unlikely -- event of the Cashew being a complete failure (which is scarcely imaginable) the subsidiary species ~~should~~ will eventually, yield a very handsome profit on the low capital expenditure of Rs 3/- per acre proposed to be invested in the plantations.

3/6/38

District Forest Officer,
Mangalore South.

8/6/38

D. SPATCHED
4 JUN 1938

Dev Dept

Endr
Endt No. 18741-I/ dt 27.7.38
/38-1

Forests - Easements - Plantations in Reserves by Forest Dept.

From the C.C.F Roj no. 5658/38-E
dt 15-7-38

Pp 1-4.7

Referred to the Board of Rev

for early remarks.

27.7.38

26/7/38

25/7

25/7/38

I don't see why DF (W) be consulted. Of course, small scale industries may be set up in the work of a successful plantation of Easements but it does not appear to be a reason to hold in the forest proposal to the criticisms of DF

for orders

26/7/38

agreed. Contract only 480 Rec. As Mr Ahmed's estimate of net profit of Rs one per tree is far too optimistic. I am afraid

CR/27/7/38

Rec'd 1.8.38
Rendered 2.8.38

Thro' II Section

29
25/7/38.

2

The Board of Rev

with ref.

DF

Pp 1-45
CF

Rec'd. 1.8
Vend
Post
Messenger
Dak
153
Date

47

C.F. 31—14,000—7-7-37.

Development **DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT No.

Received 21 DEC 1938 19 . *Registered* 34404 19

Subject.

Forests - Cashewnuts - Plantation in unreserves by Forest Department - Experiment - Draft scheme - Report.

Ref.B No. 5542/38-2

Station Madras, *Dated the* 16th December 1938.

From

S.Venkateswaran Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Board of Revenue.

F.W. Stewart Esquire, M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

***

Read the following:

(1) Endorsement from Government, Development Department, No.18741-I/38-1 dated 27-7-38.

(2) Letter from Sri Rao Bahadur, M.V.Vellodi,B.A., Collector of South Kanara District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras, No. Ref.C.A5-6650/38 dated 8th December 1938.

Forests - Cashewnuts - Plantation in unreserves by Forest Department - Experiment - Draft scheme - Report

Board's Ref.B.No.5542/38-1 dated 26-9-1938.

Though in reply to the Board's exchange reminder dated 2-12-38, the final reply was promised in 10 days,

days, I find that I shall not be able to do so. The question involved calls for some careful attention and I intend to -- inspect the lands proposed for planting cashewnut trees. This I am unable to do till next January. My final report will therefore be ready only towards the middle of February next.

Reference:

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Board will submit its report as soon as the Collector's report is received and considered.

for Secretary. 12-12-38

To The Secretary to Government,

Development Department.

S.G/17-12-38.

47

10/10/24

new dept.

OM. No 18741 I/38-2B 9.2.39

Subject: Forests - Plantations - Easements -

Ref from the Board's folio No 5542/38-2 dy 16.12.38

The Board of Trade is informed that unless orders are issued on the subject Conservator proposals for easement plantations in South Kanara as early as possible, there is the risk of losing one more year. The Board is therefore requested to obtain the reports from the Collector ~~and Forest Officer~~ and submit it to Govt with its remarks at a very early date.

To the Board of Trade
Copy to 6.6.7.

Sgd
9235

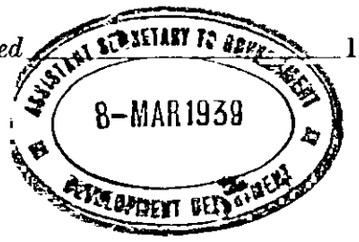
RC
9.2.39

50

C.F. 31—14,000—7-7-37.

DEVELOPMENT **DEPARTMENT.**

CURRENT No.

Received  19 *Registered* 6802 19

Subject.

FORESTS - (South Kanara) - Cashewnut - Plantation in unreserves by Forest Department - Experiment - Draft scheme - Report - Submitted.

Ref. B. No. 5542/38-5.

Station Chepauk, Madras, *Dated the* 7th March 1939 19

From

S. Venkateswaran, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary,

Board of Revenue.

F. W. Stewart, Esq., M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read the following:-

I.

Endorsement from Government, Development Department, No.18741-I/38-1, dated the 27th July 1938.

P46 and 47

II.

Letter from Diwan Bahadur Sri M. V. Vellodi, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, Ref.A.5-No.6650/38, dated the 7th February 1939.

FORESTS - Cashewnut - Plantation in unreserves - by Forest Department - Experiment - Draft scheme - Report - Submitted.

Board's

Board's Reference No.B.5542/38-1, dated the 26th September 1938.

In paragraph 12(a) of Mr. Brown's report he has stated that the area for the plantation should be in the Kasaragod Taluk, and my inquiries were therefore restricted to this Taluk. Three blocks of Government land measuring 621 acres, 276 acres and 174 acres exist. There are considerable outcrops of laterite rocks in these blocks, on which nothing will grow. The extent of such outcrops is 100 acres in the first block, 50 acres in the second and 50 acres in the third block. These blocks of land are situated at distances varying from three to twelve miles from Kasaragod Town. They are thus "more than two miles distant from a central point" and so do not satisfy condition (c) in paragraph 12 of Mr. Brown's report. From the sketches of these blocks submitted herewith, it will be seen that private holdings and lands on which kumaki rights are exercised are interspersed with Government land, and if Government decide to have the entire block reserved for cashewnut plantation, the private rights will have to be purchased. There is thus no block of Government land available for cashew plantations which answers to the specifications laid down by Mr. Brown. It is true that when one goes along the road from Kasragod to Vittal, acres and acres of vacant land meet the eye, but most of these are private holdings. Nothing is grown on these lands, and the owners sell the grass on the land for thatching purposes.

2. Mr. Brown's Report is resubmitted.

REFERENCE:-

Submitted to the Government.

2. The Board has since consulted Mr. Browne who is now the working Plans Personal Assistant to the

Chief

Chief Conservator of Forests on the subject. A copy of his report is enclosed.

3. The Collector's report shows that, as far as he can judge from his preliminary inquiry, there are no suitable compact blocks available in Kasargod Taluk. The Board considers that a more detailed examination of the position in this as well as in the other taluks of the district may reveal the existence of suitable blocks and that if the blocks are at a considerable distance from one another, the Collector and the District Forest Officers can by selecting them near Reserved Forests, arrange for their being effectively patrolled by the regular staff of the Forest Department, augmented by the addition of a small staff, is necessary.

4. The Board is of the opinion that the scheme proposed by Mr. Browne is well worth a trial and that it would be a very valuable demonstration to the ryots quite apart from the net income that Government may derive from its execution.. It therefore supports the scheme and recommends that Government may be pleased to pass orders very urgently sanctioning the scheme and the special staff specified in paragraph 20 of Mr. Browne's report. The blocks may be in any taluk and may be ordered to be selected by the Collector in consultation with the District Forest Officers. The special staff will be employed only to the extent necessary after the blocks have been selected.

5. In paragraph 12(e) of his report, Mr. Browne states that the protection of the blocks would be simpler and better if the land is notified under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act. The Board considers that a lot of formalities have to be observed before an area can be notified as a Reserved Forest under Section 16 of the Forest Act and that it would be sufficient for the Collector to

notify

notify the blocks as reserved lands with the necessary regulations under the rules framed under section 26 of the Act.

for Secretary. 7-3-39.

To

The Secretary to the Government, Development Department (with enclosures & 3 sketches in original and Mr. Browne's report).

T.D.R.7-3-.

VR 7/3

Copy of U.O. reply from R.S.Browne Esq., I.F.S.,
Working Plan. Personal Assistant to the C.C. F.Madras.

** **

2. I am unable to locate the position of the lands noted in the Collector's sketches, for want of referenc to roads or other known points on the maps available in theC.C's office.

pp 47-312 "F

3. A reference to para 12 of my scheme (page 29 c.f will show that I made no exact specifications, but rather "suggestions" for the officer who has to make the choice of area. From the report of the Collector it appears that the land which can be selected will no conform with the ideal conditions, but that blocks will have to be more widely separated than I hoped, and that portions of the Puttur and Mangalore Taluks may have to be considered in selecting areas for planting. This, however, is no longer a matter of much concern, since my main reason for concentration was concerned with th ultimate production of power alcohol from the Cashew "apple", but I now understand that the Government proposes to make power alcohol out of molasses, of which the supply will probably be unlimited.

4. My idea was to obtain Government orders on the scheme before proceeding to the actual selection of areas, since I had no authority to incur travelling allowance etc. for this purpose without such approval, And then that the actual area should be selected, in consultation with the Collector. I suggest that Government may approve the scheme, and leave the selection of areas to the Forest department, and the Collector, subject to any restrictions which Government may see fit to impose. There is ample suitable land available in the unreserves of South Kanara,although it appears that there is not so much, in large blocks, in the Kas

taluk,

taluk, as I was led to believe.

(Intd.) R.S.B
W.P.P.A.
to C.C.F.
24-2-39.

VR 7/3

Lnw. 18741-I/38

Forests - Cashew-nut plantations - Formation
From the C.C.F. Ref. 5658/38-E dt. 15.7.38
Endt. to the Board of Rev. No. 18741-I/38-1 dt. 27.7.38

The Chief Conservator's proposals for Cashew-nut plantations in South Kanara have apparently been pending for the past six months. It is surprising that the Board should take such a long time to submit its remarks. The Chief Conservator says that unless orders are issued within two months from now, there is the risk of losing one more year. Please get hold of the papers as quickly as possible and put up.

4.2.39

A draft O.M. to the Board of Rev. is submitted for approval

Issue

9.2.39

9/2/39

O.M. No. 18741-I/38-2 dt. 9.2.39

p49CF

p50CF

From the Board of Rev., Ref. B. No. 5542/38-3 dt. 7.2.39

The proposal is to plant 1000 acs. of unreserves in South Kanara district at 250 acs. every year with Cashew trees. The actual blocks will be selected by the Collector in consultation with the D.F.O. and will be notified as

para 19a p27 F

P. No. 4c 5 at p52 CF

reserved lands.

The planting of cashew is not a new enterprise. It is prescribed as a small scale in some working plans. The reason why Govt. sanction is now sought is that it is proposed to raise in a large scale the plantation in unreserves.

A on p 23 of pp 8 & 14-15 of G.O. 68 Rev Dy 20.1.36 (c)

The proposed plantation will provide dry leaf manure and dried fuel to the ryots, employment to a large number of people and afforestation of a large extent of barren land. Large quantities of raw nuts are now imported from Africa, and this demand can also now be met from these plantations, which will provide nuts shell oil, cashew apple, timber and fuel as described in paras 4 on pp. 13-17 of. It is also intended to be a demonstration to the ryots that it can be taken up as a cottage industry, but the collector says that the cultivation has largely extended during recent years and needs no demonstration; and that also the assignment of extents of more than five

para 4 on pp 13-17 of
para 11 on pp 26-27
para 4 on p 2 of

X

para 3 on p 13 of

para 11 on p 25 of
para 4 on p 5 of
top of p 3 of

p 4 of

acres to any one individual cannot be made at present.

According to the Forest Dept. the success of concentrated planting is still a matter for trial. The scatter distribution of the Cashew tree may not be due to mere chance and there may be a reason for it. There may be a danger of insect or fungus attack, in large concentrated groups; Concentration of trees may have an toxic effect on the soil. It is therefore proposed to leave nothing to chance and to raise valuable timber species in conjunction with the Cashew. If the Cashew is a success the Subsidiary species will be a secondary consideration. If the latter interfering with the Cashew they will be cut out but in the unlikely event of the Cash proving unprofitable, the Subsidiary species will be favoured.

The cost involved is (i) non recurring Re. one per acre for the Cashew, Re. one per acre for the Subsidiary species and Re. one for survey charges and extra staff of a Forester for 3 months each year for 4 years and (ii) Recurring - eight as per acre

(15)

Rs. 500 per annum after the 4th year
(as shown at the top of p 43 C.F.)

The financial forecast is described in para 27 at pp 43-45 C.F. A net profit of Rs. 1 lakh at the minimum, on a plantation of 1,000 acres is expected in return for a capital expenditure of Rs 3000 non-recurring and Rs 500/- every year.

A

The C.C. wants a special staff of a Forester for three months in each year during the first four years when the plantation will be formed, and a Fust Guard and a watcher for protection of the plantation. In coming time, should the right to collect the Cashew nut be leased out no special staff is likely to be required. This proposal was made when it was thought areas in Kasaragod Taluk satisfying conditions (a) to (c) with at p. 29 C.F. will be available. The Collr. has since stated that no suitable Compact blocks are available in Kasaragod Taluk. The Board considers that a more detailed examination may reveal the existence of suitable blocks in this and other Taluks, and that if the blocks are at a considerable distance

p. 30, pp 37-38 C.F. + Map p 41 C.F.

p 57 C.F.

para 2 in p 5 C.F.

from one another the Collr. and the D.F.Os can by selecting them from R.Fs arrange for their being effectively patrolled by the regular staff of the Frst Depr., augmented by the addition of a small staff, if necessary.

The Board recommends that the scheme and the special staff asked for by the C.C. may be sanctioned, the staff being employed to the extent necessary after the blocks have been selected.

The proposal may be sanctioned. The ~~fcts~~ cost will be met from the appropriation already provided in the budget. The file may be sent to Rev. and Fin. for very early remarks.

RR
1333

Rev.

Fin

Revenue Department.

To U.S.

Please see the notes from page 1 ante.

2. It is proposed to plant 1000 acres of unreserved (waste) land in the Mangalore South Division with cashew trees. The scheme as prepared by Mr. R.S.Browne, D.F.O., Mangalore South is at pp.5-45 C.F. Para 12 of the scheme at pp27-31 relates to the selection of land for cashew cultivation. At first it was suggested by Mr. Browne that the 1000 acres should be in Kasaragod taluk, preferably in one block but if this is not available, the land may be made up of several blocks not less than 200 acres each which should not be more than 2 miles distant from a central point. The Collr. reported that there were three blocks, measuring 621, 276 and 174 acres available in Kasaragod taluk, that the extents of laterite outcrops in the blocks were 100, 50 and 50 acres respectively and that they were situated at distances varying from three to twelve miles from Kasaragod town and were thus 'more than 2 miles distant from a central point" The Collr. also pointed out that if Govt. decided to have the entire block reserved for cashew plantation private holdings and lands, on which kumaki rights are exercised, which are interspersed with the Govt. land would have to be purchased.

3. The Bd. is of the opinion that the scheme proposed by Mr. Browne is well worth a trial and that it would be a very valuable demonstration to the ryots quite apart from the net income that Govt. may derive from its execution. The Bd. supports the scheme and suggests that the blocks may be in any taluk and may be ordered to be selected by the Collector in consultation with the D.F.O.s The Bd. also suggests that it is not necessary to notify the lands as reserved forest under sec.16 of the Forest Act and that it would be sufficient to notify it as reserved under the rules framed under sec.26 of the Act. The financial forecast estimates the net annual profit after deducting all charges (including interest

62

on capital) at <u>one lakh of rupees</u> after taking into consideration the possibility of a future drop in value of the products. For orders ~~xxxxx~~ whether this department may agree to the scheme. Dev. may be requested to circulate the file to H.M.Dev. The file may be passed on to Finance with the remarks of this department.

A/

All 21/3/39

Dr 21/3 The question of any assignment does not arise. The idea is to lease out the right to collect kuri produce - vide 'M' at pp 37-39 c/f.

This Deptt. need not object to the scheme provided one 1) grazing ground is not taken away indiscriminately

or 2) kumki and shifting such rights are not interfered with.

Dr 21/3.

S.

Dr 22/3

Rev no No 1470 F/39-1

23.3.39

Dr 23/3

27.3.39

Dr 27.3

Dr 27.3

Finance (E.II)

The scheme is to plant 1000 acres at the rate of 250 acres a year with Cashewnut trees (in conjunction with the valuable timber species as subsidiary to the Cashew) in the unreserves in the Mangalore Forest Division, where there is at present practically no growth and which are of little or no use for any other purpose. The detailed report drawn up in this regard by Mr. R.S. Browne, who was the District Forest Officer, Mangalore South, is at pages 5--45 C.F.

2. The financial aspect of the scheme is dealt with in paras 10, 20, 25 to 27 of Mr. Browne's report. The estimated expenditure involved is:--

	Non-recurring. p. a. Rs.	Recurring. p. a. Rs.
Capital cost of plantations at Rs.3/- per acre (including the employment of a Forester for 3 months each year for 4 years, i.e., during the years of formation of the plantations)	3,000	
Maintenance charges of 1000 acres.		
(1) Forest guard on Rs.15/- 1 Watcher on Rs.12/-		
(2) Interest on capital of Rs.3,000 at 3½%		500
(3) Annual upkeep of plantations.		

Against a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.3,000/- and a recurring cost of 500 per annum, the annual net return expected when the trees are in full bearing (i.e. after about 8 years) is Rs.1,00,000/- after deducting the cost of harvesting and marketing the crop and allowing for a possible drop in the future prices of the commodity. It is also stated that though full crops cannot be expected until the trees are eight

years old, a light crop may be expected in the fourth year and that the capital cost of each annual regeneration area will be wiped out in the fifth year.

> 250 acres.

3. Apart from the revenue which the Government may expect, the advantages claimed are that the proposed plantations will be of great demonstrative value to the ryots, that very large areas of unreserved land in Mangalore South would become enriched by the leaf fall, that dry leaf manure and dead fuel will become available for free collection by the local inhabitants and that an appreciable amount of employment will be given to the surrounding population. The Chief Conservator regards the scheme as excellent and the Board of Revenue as one well worth a trial.

X' on p 2 ante

↓ p 2 cf.
↓ p 52 cf.

With comparative little expenditure and with the prospect of a net revenue of Rs. 1 lakh per annum the scheme is doubtless an attractive one. ~~As on view of the initial expenditure which the Government have to incur, development may be requested to bring this area and area part II Scheme for 1940-41. In the meanwhile, the detailed examination referred to by the Board in para 8 on page 5 ante may be made.~~

Thro' Fin (Expres) Fin (B.S.) 12.4.39 12.4.39

But it is safer to proceed cautiously, as the initial cost of planting an acre (namely Rs 3) may prove an under estimate. Finance may suggest that 250 acres may be planted this year, further extension being decided with reference to the experience gained

DS A/S 13.4.39

S/- From the reports on pp. 51-52 ante

~~P~~ 65

it seems that there may be some difficulty in finding suitable blocks of land which would satisfy the conditions laid down by Rew on p.7 above. If any private rights have to be acquired the cost of the scheme would be very much above that estimated by Mr. Browne. But this dept need not object to the scheme & the special staff being sanctioned on the understanding that the special staff will be employed only after the blocks have been selected & are ready for plantation. If any private rights are to be acquired the Govt. will no doubt bear it.

N

M

~~D.W.~~
S.

13.4.39

D.W.D.
15/

D.W.
15/4

W.W.
10/4

D.W.
15/4

Dew.

Dew Dept.

Before putting up a draft order the C.C. may be asked as to the period for which a Forest Guard and a watcher are required — Vide para 20 of Mr. Browne's report. The following may be

Finance 11093 Ew
15.4.39

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 APR 1939
FOREST DEPARTMENT

P 37 C F

10928

H 66

Dev Dept.

In para 20 on p. 37 Cf. Mr. Browne stated that a Forester was required for 3 months in the year for four years, and that a Forest Guard and a watcher were required until such time as the right to collect the cashew nuts could be leased out. The staff may be sanctioned for the first year, and the C.C. may propose the continuance of the staff if required. A draft order is submitted for approval.

A: Printed. It may be circulated to HM (Agg) and HM (Rev)

24/4

27/4/39

27/4/39

CWO 27/4/39.

Cir 4/5

H.M. (Agg & R.D.) 5.5.39

H.M. (Rev.) 8/5/39.

CWO 9/5/39

[Fr 12 Dev. Dy 10.5.39]

67

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..	4/1/1935	
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

Dev Dept.

SUBJECT:— Forests - S. Kanara. Cashew nut plantations - Formation - Approved - Special Staff - sanctioned

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:—

No. 18741-I/28 From the C.C.F. Rep., No. 5658/28-2, dated 15-2-1928. p1 ✓

" Forests " B.D. & Rev. " 18741-I " 22-2-1928. p46 ✓

" 2nd " " Rep. B " 18741-2/28-1 " 9-2-1928 p47 ✓

" " " " " 5742/28-2 " 7-3-1928 p50 ✓

Order / Resolution — Ms. / Rout. No. 1220, dated 10-5-1935.

H.E. the Governor is pleased to approve the C.C.'s scheme for planting cashew nut trees on 1,000 acs. of unreserved in S. Kanara Dt. The land on which the plantations is to be raised should be selected by the Collector in consultation with the D.F.O, and they should ensure that grazing grounds are not indiscriminately curtailed and that Kumaki and other rights are not interfered with. ~~Such Adjts are to be required~~

para 2 on pp 1-2 ✓

para 4 on p 2 ✓

Rule 5 (1) (a) on p 7 ✓

~~a proposal should be submitted to Govt. showing how the financial aspects will be affected.~~ The land selected should be notified as Reserved lands under the rules framed under S. 26 of the Madras Forest Act.

M on p10 N.F

para 5 on pp52-53 f

2. H.E. the Gov. is also pleased to sanction the appointment of a Forester for a period of three months ~~each year for four years~~ during 1939-40, and of a Forest Guard ~~and a watcher~~ for a period of one year from the date of appointment in the first instance. The special staff should be employed only to the extent necessary, after the blocks have been selected and are ready for plantation.

para 20 on p37 CF

N on p10 N.F

3. The following notification will be published in the F.S. Gazette:—

Notification.

In exercise of the powers

conferred by paragraph (6) of Sub Sec^n. (1) and paragraph (6) of Sub Sec^n (2) of S. 241 of the G. of I. Act, 1935 I+E. the Gov. of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following Special Rules:-

Rules

The Cadre of Category 2 and 3 of class I of the Madras Forest Subordinate Service shall be increased temporarily by one in the Carnatic post each for a period of 3 months and 1 year respectively from the date of appointment for the performance of work connected with the plantation of cashewnut trees in S. Kanara &c.

2. The general and special rules applicable to holders of permanent posts borne on the said Cadre shall apply to the holders of the said temp. posts

Explanation In the above rule the expression 'the holders of the said temp. posts' shall mean the persons counted against

70.

the said Compy. pass.

27/4/39

27/4/39

27/4/39.

2

The Chief

The S.D.O. New E

The A.S. Kadhes, thro' Fin

The Fin. Dept

Copy to The Public (Rules) Dept

27/4/39